WO MERKING UK

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1868. Largest Circulation in City and State National Democratic Ticket

For President, HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK

; For Vice President, FRANK P. BLAIR. OF MISSOURI.

THE PLATFORM. ocratic party in National Convention

sople, standing upon the Constitution as the bundation and limitation of the powers of the covernment, and the guaranty of the liberties of citizen, and recognizing the question daterry and scension as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do with the return of peace de Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and il government to the American particular offenses of the elective franchise is

the States by their citizens.
Third : Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, ex-cept so much as is requisite for the necessities of cept so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, be-ing honestly applied to such payment, and, where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law ungled dor which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they sught, in right and in justice, he paid in the lawful money of the United States.

the United States. property according to its real value, including government bonds and other public scentilies. Fifth: One currency for the government and the people, the laborar and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. Sixth: Economy in the administration of the

overnment, the reduction of the standing army and mays, the abolition of the Freedman's Buand navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's im-reau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; sim-plification of the system and discentinu-ance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and col-tecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and leasened, the credit of the government and the currency made good, the repeat of all enactments for envolting a State militia into national forces in time of postes, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign im ports, and such equal taxation under the interna revenue laws as will afford incidental protection maring the revenue, impose the least burder open and best promote and encourage the great adustrial interests of the country. Seventh: Reform of abuses in the administra-

ion, the expulsion of corrupt men from office covernment, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the marga-tions of Congress and the despotism of the sword

bth : Equal rights and protection for naturailred and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encourage ment to people struggling for antional integrity, constitutional liberty and industrial rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allogimes and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alloged crime committed be-road their jurisdiction.

In domanding these measures and reforms we

In domanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and lyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both louses of Congress to prosecute the war oxelgistely for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated the most secred pledge under which alone was talled the most secred pledge under which alone was taland subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotismentd megro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by inry; it has abolished the hobeus corpus, that most seered writ of liberty; it has everthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary sources and arrests, and military trials, and seeret star chamber impuisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the means to be tree from acceptant desired. people to be tree from searches and seizures; bas entered the post and telegraph offices, an even the private reems of individuals, an seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as r quired by the organic law; it has converted if American Capitol into a ligstile; if has estal hed a system of spice and espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would no dare to resort; it has abolished the right of a eal on important constitutional question be supreme judicial tribunals, and threater curtail or destroy its original prisiletion whis irrevocably vested by the Constitution; while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected the most attractous calumnies merely because would not prestitute his high office to the se would not prestitute his high office to the sup-port of the false and partisan charges preferre sgains! the President. Its corruption and ex-travagance have exceeded anything known i history, and by its francis and monopolics it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt create by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, over of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assault the pillars of the systematic are received. of his own tabulet. Under its repeated assauding pillars of the government are rocking a their base, and should it succeed in November meat and inaugurate its President, we will me as a subject and conquered people amid trums of liberty and the shuttered fragments.

the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve, that ever sines the people of the United States threw off all subsection to the British Crown the privilegand trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled excinavely by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, is described any States of the right of the political controlled and controlled any six tempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, is described any State of the right of the second controlled. tempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, I deprive any State of this right, or interfere will its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution and, if americaned by the people, will sulve our form of government, and can only end in single centralized and consolidated government which the superate existence of the States with entirely absorbed, and an unqualified dopolism be established in place of a Federal phicon of cooqual States; and that we regar the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress as such are unity-ations and unconstitutional revolutionary and void. That our soldiers and sailors who carried the

flag of our country to victory against a mes gallant and determined for, must over be grate fully remembered and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into ex-That the public lands should be distribute as widely as possible among the people, an should be disposed of either under the pro-emption or homestead laws, and sold in reason comprises or hymostead laws, and sold in reason able quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public land may be allowed necessary for the encourage most of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the asstessors of Congress upon the constitutions' rights of the States and the people, is omitted to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we conder him our thanks for his pat, other forms the Democratic party appeal to every to triot, including all the conservative elame, it, and all who desire to appear the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to units with us in the present great straggle for the fiberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have berefolere belonged, we extend the right hand of followship, and haif all such co-perating with us as ferends and brethren.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. SHELBYVILLE, TENNO Ang. 15, 1868.

By virtue of the power vested in the, hat Lee had lost 19 000 designate the following gentlemen to comprise the Democratic State Committee of Tennessee: 1st district-James White, of Rogers-

ville, Tenn. 2d district-John Williams, of Knox-

ville. 3d district - E. A. James, of Chattanooga, 4th district-Jos. H. Thompson, of Shelbyville

5th district-George J. Stubblefield, Chairman; W. Matt. Brown, John H. Callender, L. F. Besch, Albert Roberts and James T. Bell 6th district - Dorsey R. Thomas, of John

son ville. 7th district-Horace P. Blanton, Sr., of Paris. 8th district-M. D. L. Stewart, of Mem-

EDMUND COOPER. HENRY FARMER and Leo Wheat gave their last concert in Merophia, on Saturday evening. They go to Europe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Democratic hall, at Cairo, was burned Saturday night. A case of death by cholers on Saturday, near Boston, is reported. It is said that Gen. Grant proposes to re-

main at Galena until October.

Chicago papers estimate that eight thouwand new buildings will be completed in that town before the close of the season, at A Pennsylvania assessor, lately dismissed from office, thinks his character has been damaged by the operation, and has sued Commissioner Rollins and others for defamation.

It is not yet generally understood that, der the new revenue bill, all taverneepers selling cigars and tobacco are renired to take out a special license, as lough regularly in the tobacco trade.

Dr. L. E. Hoyne, a dentist in Brighton, lows, shot Dr. J. T. Sales, a merchant in that place, on the 18th inst, because the latter asked pay for a suit of clothes Hovne was wearing. The wound is a dangerous

Several persons who attended the Methodist camp meeting at Sing Sing, N. Y., are said to have died since arriving at home, from eating meat of diseased cattle sold them at that place.

Miles, one of the Pittsburg pedestrians, drew off at the seventy-third hour. His competitor, Isaac Kefer, accomplished the feat of one hundred miles in one hundred hours, without sleep or rest. Miss Anna Lee, of Lawrence, Massachu

setts, lay flat on the bank of the river the other day and held her face in the water until she drowned, her clothing not having been wet all. It was the dryest suicide by drawning on record.

In Hanover county, Virgicia, the other day, Dr. Alonzo Smith and a man named Beal, were mounted on one horse. In jumping a ditch the horse fell and caught Beal under him, killing him instantly. Dr. Smith escaped unburt. The Marysville (Obio) Tribunc

nounces that Charles Fullington, of Union ownship, Union county, started to Europe last week as agent of a company recently organized, for the selection and importation of some fine stallions and mares from Engand France.

The Secretary of war has concluded a ourchase of 430 acres of land lying jacentad Fortress Monroe. The property beonged to the Hon. Joseph Segar, and is designed for the use of the artiflery school established at that point. It cost \$200 an more.

The Blair Knights of St. Louis, are having made a magnificent Blair banner and a large American flag, for presentation to the Blair Knights of New Orleans. They will cost about nine hundred dollars, and will be taken to New Orleans by a committee of twenty-five gentlemen, who will

The flux is prevailing to an alarming extent at Delta, Ohio. It first appears in the form of diarrhea, and then soon turns to flux. It is principally confined to the younger class of persons. Ten deaths are reported for the past week, and the physicians had over one hundred cases under treatment.

A news narroad Hattricks and his wife in prison in York, Penn., charged with murdering Hettrick's first wife by poison. Hettrick's wife died a short time ago, under suspicious circumstances, and in thirteen or fourteen days after he remarried. Poison has been found in the stomach of the deceased wife. A little boy, son of Mr. John B. Daniel,

of St. Louis, was sitting on the curb-stone the other day eating a piece of bread and butter, when a negro woman came along and stepped upon his hand, mashing it terribly, from the effects of which the poor little fellow suffered a day or two, when he died of lock-jaw-The Chicago Board of Trade reports re-

ceipts during the year ending March 18, 1868, of twenty-five and a quarter miliion oushels of corn, over twelve and a half million bushels of oats, nearly thirteen and a half million bushels of wheat, and nearly sixteen hundred and lifty thousand harrels of flour. Hon, James B. Campbell started for

Washington on the 15th inst, to present to President Johnson an address from the people of Charleston, S. C., setting forth the dangerous condition of that city, the inabitity of the civil authorities to preserve the peace if riots should arise, and announcing the determination of the white people to be moderate and avoid as far as sossible all collision, and asking the President to prouide for the protection of their

The friends of Dr. Mudd, one of the conpirators, are making vigorous efforts in Maryland, to bring influence enough to bear upon Mr. Johnson to secure a pardon. The paper containing the request speaks of Dr. Mudd as a highly respected member of the medical profession of Maryland, who has been confined on a barren and unhealthy island known as "Dry Tortagas," for a period of three years for alleged, but unproved, complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature was yesterday engaged in considering the question of organizing the militia. The committee appointed to report on the subject, presented a divided front—the majority favoring the measure, and a minority fortified by a letter of Gen. G. H. Thomas expressing the opinion that it was unnecessary, opposing the step. The bill offered by the majority will be found in the proper column. It is stringent in erations. So the Constitution of the its provisions, and clothes the Governor with extraordinary and terrible power. The authority to declare martial law, and nascess at will any portion of the people, for the expense of the oppression to which they are subjected are monstrous propositions The vote on the motion to print the minority report-44 to 19 for laying it on the table-indicates the probable passage of the bill of the majority.

GRANT'S BUTCH ERIES. Gen. Grant, when he assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, May 4, 1864 on the Rapidan, had effective men, exclusive of reserves, 125,000. Lor at the same date had 52,000 effect-

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000. Lee's reinforcements to the same date

Grant's total force, including reinforce ments, was 909 000 Loe's total force, including reinforce-

ments, was 70,000 When the two remies had reached the James, June 10, official returns showed that Grant had fost 117,000 men, and

The history of few wars shows such wholesale butchery, resulting from incompetence. Grant could have reached the same position without the loss of a ingle man from a "Robel" bullet If the Radicals thin k such a record will excite the enthusia sm of the warvivors of that ghastly 117, 000, they are, welcome to

"fight it out on ! hat line." THE Chicago papers are tickling the prurient tastes of their reactors with a fresh score, mag, in a fashionable church, one or two new divorce cases, several instances of carried the plague. It is now restricted to tarring and feathering, not to speak of the fullest and most complete instance of a hermit and his daughter, who have just been discovered near the city, and who have ex- the tenets of the Radical school of politics, clusively on bread and water, and never wash themselves. What would Chica co do , for the wild license of his teachers, and the if it were not for its enterprising new -pxpers, and the ar prying, ironginative repo.Vi-

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our patrons and the public are hereby notified that we have this day sold the Union and Disparch newspaper and printing establishment to J. O. GRIFFITH & Co. A similar potice appears in the

Nashville Gazerre this morning announing the sale of that establishment to the a cost of from ten to twelve million dollars. same firm, who have combined the two and will issue on to-morrow, and thereafter from this office, the NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN, Daily, Semi-Weekly and

By the terms of the sale, J. O. Griffth & Co., will fill out with the UNION AND AMERICAN, all unexpired subscriptions and advertisements of the Union and

Returning thanks to the patrons of the Union and Disparch for the liberal support it has received, we earnestly commend our successors to their confidence and patronage. JONES, HAYS & Co. Nashville, August 26, 1868.

POLITICAL TRICKS WITH WORDS

Many years ago, a distinguished crimi nal lawyer of this State, whose reputation was national, secured a verdict of acquittal for a client, by an artifice. The story is extant in choice Southwestern, how Felix Grundy procured the printing of an almanac altered in its weather notes, which he advoitly substituted for the courthouse copy at the clerk's desk, and how the meterological testimony of the new almanac completely overthrew the main feature in the evidence for the prosecution, and brought a felon off in triumph over the law, in the rough primitive time, fifty years ago or more when this stratagem was carried through, it was consid ered a clever performance, and is told to the credit of the ingenuity of that eminen advocate. It was, however, nothing but a fetch-a trick, excusable, perhaps, in the state of society as it then existed, but nothing more could be claimed for it, or said in its justification.

It has a modern imitation which is not entitled to the same praise for its cleverness, and has no palliation. Readers of the celebrated debate between Calhoun or States as may be applied for," etc. and Daniel Webster in 1833, upon the philosophy of the American system of government, will remember the important part played by the words, Constitution, compact, etc., etc., in that renowned dialectic contest : and how the construction placed on those terms was regarded by each of the Noah Webster's dictionary, through all its forth the militia of such State," etc. ditions down to that issued in 1868, cor ained definitions of those words which met he acceptance of philologists and lexicographers generally, and in their political signification were consonant with the repose -probably to adapt it to the docster's definitions have been cooked and modified. We are indebted to a contemporary for the following extracts from the editions of 1857 and 1868, contrasting the old definitions with the new fangled, mod-

ern-light interpretations: "Constitution .- 4. The established form of government in a State, kingdom, or country; a system of fundamental rules. principles and ordinances, for the governnent of a State or nation. In free States the Constitution is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the Legislature, limiting and controlling its power; and in in the United States the Legislature is created and its powers designated by the Con-

stitution." (Edition of 1857.) "Construction .- 5. The principles or fundamental laws which govern a State or other organized body of men, and are embodied in written documents, or implied in the institutions and usages of the country or society, organic law." (Edition of 1868. "CONGRESS. -4. The Assembly of Senators and Representatives of the United States of America, according so the present Constitution or political compact, by which they are united in a Federal republic; the legislature of the United States consisting I two houses, a Senate and a House

Representatives." (Edition of 1857.)
"Congress.—5. The Assembly of Senators and Representatives of the people of a nation, especially of a republic, for the purpose of enacting laws, and considering matters of national interest, and constituting the chief legislative body of the nation,' (Edition of 1868.)

"Compact-An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any contract or covenant between individuals, but is more generally applied to agreements between natious and States, as treaties and confed-United States is a political contract between the States; a national compact." Edition of 1857.)

"Compact-An agreement between par ties; a covenant or contract, either of in dividuals or nations," (Edition of 1868.) The alterations here presented are essential and readily perceived. The definition of Constitution in 1868 is as loose and latitudi narian as the practice of the last three or four last Congresses in its application. It is not now an "established form," a "system," 'paramount' in its operation, and "limiting and controling" power. It is converted into "the principles or fundamental laws," written " or implied in the institutions and usages of the country." In 1857. it was an instrument every word of which was weighed, and conveyed exact and express meanings, and whose sense was not to be deviated from in construction. In 1868, it may be made to mean anything but"the usages of the country" as controlled by a majority of Congress, may imply a schedule of inferred powers " as broad and easing as the general air." Like liberties have been taken in the other instances cited. Congress has undergone important modifications. Indeed, of old Noah's precise description of what the Congress is -a Senate and House of Representatives composing the legislative department of a "federal' republic, it has grown into" the chief legislative body of

the nation" which may not only make laws, but "consider matters of nutional interest," and do all and general, whatever seemeth to itself good, "or implied in the institution and usages, etc.," and so, also, with compact. Mr. Calhoun's definition as given in the former editio rs of the dictionary, viz: that it signified "a treaty between States," is carefully omitted, and the term "confederation" is cast out as if it smelt of treason, or

"a covenant between nations." The hand that has assumed to amond Webster's text, was doubtless trained in and has sought to give dictionary authority high crimes against constitutional liberty capital for their party friends in the where the lives and property of white which they have committed. But this un- North.

warranted liberty with the great author of the first American lexicon, is of a piece with the usurpations it seems laboring to excuse, and is a shallow and searyy artifice that cannot succeed.

THE MILITIA.

The Constitution and the Law on the

A gentleman of careful research has kindly compiled and furnished us the following important resume of the Constitution and law on the subject of the

Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Section 10. "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace. * * * * * unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

Article 1, Section 8, "Congress shall have power * * * to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." -- "to provide for organizing! armingand disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Article 2, Section 2, "The President shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States, * * *

Act of Congress of 1792, on militia, See Brightley's Digest, page 619 of volime 1-Sec. 1. "Each and every free, able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, residents therein, who is, or shall be of the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years, shall be en rolled in the militia" etc. * * *

Act of Congress of 1795: Section 17 Brightley's Digest, page 621-2: " In case of insurrection in any State, against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened), to call forth such number of the militia of any other State

Section 18, "Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the excution thereof obstructed, in any State by combinations too powerful to be sup ressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal in this act, it shall be lawful for great debaters as decisive of the argument. the President of the United States to call

Section 20. "The militia employed in the service of the United States shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States." During the war the Congress enabled the ceived ideas of our peculiar system of gov- President of the United States, in the enernment. Neither Calhoun, Daniel Webster rolement of the militia, to include all ableor John Marshall would have altered them. | bodied male citizens, between the ages of That standard work and monument of eighteen and forty-five. See Brightley's American erudition, however, has received | Digest, vol. II, page 300 : Act of 1862, Seca Radical overhauling, and for some pur- tion 1. But the power of calling out the pose -probably to adapt it to the doc-trines of the dominant party-Noah Webtationally provide for the enrollment of my other than white persons, as required by Act of 1792, which, as to the States, is till in force. See Brightley's Digest, vol. II, page 300; Am. L. R. 167-172, See also Law Rep., 22, page 477.

> HOW NOBLY THEY FOUGHT, In January last, while Stanton was in the War Office, the following was officially published as the services rendered the negroes in putting down the rellion:

Whole number mustered in during the Mustered out..... ischarged (principally for disability)... ied [for want of attention]..... ertedeing in action...

Those killed in action were placed in front of white troops, and the few missing n action were those who wished to give the whites a fair chance to exhibit their courage. Upon the whole, we are at a loss to determine, from the statistics how nobly the negroes fought, or how fearfully their ranks were decimated by being discharged.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 20. We gave vesterday an account of the eminently pacific and forbearing spirit manifested by the recent large Conservative convention in Raleigh, North Carolina. In painful contrast to this spirit is that exhibited by the North Carolina Legislature in the passage of a menacing and despotic military system under the mild and deceptive name of a "police bill," which authorizes the raising of an unlimited militia at any time that the Governor thinks proper. During the consideration of the bill various amendments were offered to ameliorate its objectionable features, but were all voted own. It was sought by one amendment to authorize the Governor to call out the force at the request of the Sheriff and five Justices of the Peace in a county, but this was lost. An amendment to elect company officers by the rank and file and field officers by the company officers, an amendment forbidding any organized body of militia to approach within a quarter of a mile of the polls after the election, unless in case of actual riot' and an amendment to limit the operation of the bill to six months, were all lost. The Governor has thus the appointment of all the officers and the absolute control of the militia, who are disposable to overawe electors at the ballotbox. The full significance of this legislation can only be judged of by the time and circumstances under which it is adopted, the antagonistic attitude of races which Radicalism in the South is endeavoring to create, and the use which can be made of this militia to intimidate voters by the presence of an armed force at the places of election. The chief peril of the measure arises from these circumstances, and from the animus of the party which will have in its hands this potent enginery of tyranov and bloodshed. That animus may be inferred from the following specimen paragraph published in the leading organ of the North Carolina Radicals, the Baleigh Standard, of last Saturday :

We tell you decrepid, back-broken old sion. But attempt to rise higher than your knees, or to assume any other attitude than that of prayer, and you will be thrust back

o the earth, never to rise again." In Tennessee the same demoniac spirit the 14th inst., notwithstanding the pacific overtures of the ex-Confederate Generals iovernor of that State power to declare time when only moderation is needed, the | had been a little more than three weeks on

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP Cheering News from West Virginia-The Indian Outrages-The Obstinate Rollins - Minister Rosecrans' Instructions-The President and His

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Demo-ratio National Committee here has received flattering advices of our prospects i West Virginia. It is claimed that Democrats will make a clean sweep in Noa Senator and two Congressmen. gomery Blair will canvass the State. Gen. Sherman's dispatch that he deem further forbearance with the Indiana imossible, was submitted to the President to day. The President approves the rigid

licans, but claims that they are capable and This dead lock will continue until

The workingmen's committee waited o of the order of the Secretary of War, re ducing the wages of the workingmen Rock Island under the eight hour law.

The statement that the Mexican Miniter, Rosecrans, is instructed to aid the Jun rez government, and that the United States ontemplates a protectorate over Mexico, is entirely without foundation. The instruc ions to Rosecrans are not specific or in detall regarding any particular interest or course. The only thing that partakes of the character of a particular instruction i he emphatic injunction to keep aloof from he controversies of various factions in Mexico, and remain entirely neutral. Rosecrans has feave of absence till October

Large posters are out here appounding Seymour is advised of their support. One who has conversed with Mr. Seward on the subject, defines the latter's position thus : 'He wants Grant and Colfax defeated but

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 20. the alleged defaulter, were struck aghast. The matter was kept as quiet as possible gathered from the fact that to one firm be affair, and toward him the majority equal sufferer, and appear to be disposed to allow him all the latitude he desires to meet

THE TENNESSEE HEGIRA. Northward the "Tide of Emigration"

Homes by Hundreds. From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 2 written history of Tennessee than that presented at this time. With all the patural strength and wealth of a nation in itself, and an almost tropical beauty and richness of scenery, there is no spot on earth more cursed, no land so blighted, no despendency more completely at the mercy of : systematic despotism - the wickedest despotism the world ever saw. When any coun try is brought to that stage where its own people-those who have proudly watched built up all that is great and good within a quiet grave beneath its peaceful skiesare forced to flee to other lands for the protection they cannot receive at home, there is little hope for liberty there.

This is "the situation" in Ten we are assured the picture is not overdrawn Negro supremacy is fast doing its work, and the voltures and buzzards are holding high carnival on Capitol Hill to-day. The native Tennesseans are leaving their State | the thirties. Bailey Lewis, a gelding beby hundreds, and Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Misouri are receiving them as they come. Not only are the bone and sinew of that devoted State going to build seems to continue in the ascendant. On up the wealth of other States, but the very women and children are leaving her plaguesmitten borders. One of the most remarkn Tennessee, a bill was introduced in the able instances of this came under our obower house of the Legislature giving the servation yesterday. Three women, accompanied by several children, arrived martial law, to send the militia to any here from Greeneville, Tennessee, the home county at his pleasure, and to levy on of Andrew Johnson, having come the ounties where troops are stationed for whole distance on foot. Their money their support. Thus it seems that under being nearly exhausted, they were the watchword "Let us have peace," ex- compelled to stop in this city, treme war measures are resorted to at a where they will probably remain. They object in both cases seeming to be either to | the road, and were weary and footsore with control the Presidential election by direct | the long tramp. Their story was told in a interference at the ballot-box, or to stir up simple way. They said they had left Tenstrife and tumult, so as to make political | nessee because they could no longer remain

adventurers, and where war might at any moment be precipitated upon them. They further said the whites were leaving the State in great numbers, and expressed the belief that were it possible for all the op pressed native Tennesseans to leave without compassing their own ruin by a sacrifice of property, the State would soon be

And this is what Radicalism has done for a people who live only next door to free Kentucky; and this is what it would do for every State in the Union had It the power, and if it dare. Will Badicalism be perpetuated by the white people of this country?

UNPRECEDENTED SPEED. Devter Reats His Famous Buffalo Time-He Trots a Mile in 2:14 at the Fashion Course-A Quarter Mile

the Fall. From the New York Sun, August 22. Mr. Robert Bonner seems destined not nerely to enjoy the satisfaction of owning he most notable stable in the world, but, n his declining years, which are yet a long way off, will be able proudly to examine that, without the taint of gambling, or the excitement of racing, he has brought that oble animal, the horse, to a higher state of perfection, and has produced from him greater achievements than the most conrmed devotee of the race track had ever

previously dreamed of. A few days ago, that most remarkable horse, Dexter, of Mr. Bonner's stable, a the Fashion Course, on Long Island, in the resence of credible witnesses, trotted a nile in the unprecedented time of two ninutes and fourteen seconds and on ves erday trotted one-quarter of a mile in we minutes, equal to fast railway time. It is well-known that Mr. Bonner is no racing man, and although be owns several of the fastest trotters in the world, and buys every really fast horse he hears of, he never allows any of his animals to trot for money, or in any race. He buys and keeps them for his own amusement and satisfaction. In June last he sent Dexter over to the Fashion Course, to the stables of Mr. Wm. H. Doble, with instructions to Mr. Doble to ascertain what the horse was capable of performing. Mr. Doble at once put the animal in easy training, designing to work him down to a trim for speed some time in the fall. No special pains were taken, as there was ample time to accomplish the training gradually, thus avoiding any possible charge of cruel treatment. Twice each week he was put on the track and jogged around five or six times, only occasionally being "speeded," and then merely for a short distance, with no record of time On other days all his work has been done on the road, he being driven daily at a joe trot from six to eight miles. His feed has consisted of from ten to twelve quarts of grain daily, and as much hay as he would eat. His trainer remarked to our reporter that he was a good feeder on grain, but did not care much for hay. This exercise and feed, with the usual rubbing and care in covering, bedding, etc., has constituted his raining, the design being to work him

lown a little more vigorously as the season advanced and the weather became more quitable for earnest exercise. On Monday morning of last week Dexter was taken out for his morning exercise on evening had been stormy, and the track was in anything but a good condition. Inwet along the pole as to compel driving on the off or outside. The horse, under these disadvantages, after being jogged around once or twice, was put to his speed, and made the heat in 2-20, with his hood on-Several gentlemen being present, expressed desire to see him pressed a little, and Mr. Doble finally consented. The horse was taken of to a stable, scraped, rubbed off, and in twenty-five minutes was again on the track, with Budd Doble as driver. running horse was also provided, with a rider, and stationed at the three-quarter pole to make the round with the trotter. Mr. Turnbull, the well-known turfman of this city, owner of the celebrated horse Vanderbilt, and Mr. Conway, of Philadelhia, took the judges' stand to watch the erformance and keep the time. Everyhing being ready, Dexter was slowly trot ted around the track once. second time about he was gradually worked up and pressed, until, on approaching the bree-quarter pole, he was fairly flying. this point the running horse joined in an incitement to the trotter.

impetus added to his natural ambition, and the steady careful driving of Budd the wonderful animal came down to his work in a manner that surprised even those that knew him best and had reason to expect great things from him. Coming down the home stretch his speed was like a locomotive with steam crowded. The running horse was urged to his utmost to keep up with him. As he passed the judge's stand the time of the first quarter was noted at thirty-three and a half seconds, which had been performed without a particle of urging. Away he flew again on the first quarter, a simple word of encouragement from his driver only urging him forward, while the rider of the other horse was shouting and plying the whip vigorously to keep up with this most astonishing pace. At this rate the quarter pole was passed in thirtythree and a half seconds. The next quarter, on the back stretch, was made in thirtythree seconds, this part of the track being in better condition than the rest. At this tremendous pace the animal showed not the slightest inclination to break; indeed, throughout he kept his feet as steadily as if he knew of no other gait than an ordipary trot. From the half-mile pole to the starting point at the three-quarter pole he accomplished in thirty-four seconds, the track being very heavy, on the curve driving him to the far side, making a diference of more than a hundred feet in the distance to be traveled. He thus made the mile in two minutes and fourteen sec onds—a rate of speed altogether unap-proached in the annals of trotting. After passing the three-quarter which completed his heat of one mile 'Dexter' continued on to the judges' stand

without any apparent abatement of speed and was not brought down until he had nearly reached the quarter pole. He was then taken to the stable, exhibiting not the slightest symptoms of distress. He has ever since appeared in his usual health, and with spirits only heightened by the exciting and wonderful performance.

But even this most surprising achievenent is not the best of this remarkable horse. Yesterday he was on the track taking his usual exercise, being leisurely driven around, and occasionally speed for a short spirit, when he made a quarter mile down the back stretch in the lmust incredible time of thirty seconds, or at the rate of one mile in two minutes! Mr. Doble says Dexter is now in no trim for extraordinary speed. Nor is he in a marry to get him in such trim. But he says the animal has abilities that have never been suspected, and this fall he will make time that will as much eclipse his late performance, as that eclipsed his performance at Buffielo last summer, when he made his mile in 2:17, beating Flora Temple's 2:189 at Kalamazoo, Mich., which had previously been the best time ever made by a trotting horse.

stables. Among them a fine stallion, Membrino Prince, belonging to Mr. Russell, of Boston, which is expable of trotting within longing to young Budd Doble, has hereto: fore been reckoned as a 2:30 horse, but will now go a mile in 2:24 Budd is at present making a starring ex-

n Radical convention recently held in Henry county, publishes a card in the Paris Intelligencer repudiating all con-

The corn crop of Louisiana this season will be immense. A New Orleans corres-

LATEST TELEGRAMS. MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES:

Prize Fight-Edwards the Victor-Bloody Fighting among the Baltimore Roughs.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—The prize fight ook place on Trover's Island, Northumberland county, Virginia. The men made their appearance in the ring at seven minutes past ten o'clock, and after some delay in choosing a referee and ring-keeper, time was called. In the first round neither of the men were in proper condition to fight, both being under their proper weight, Colher going into the ring at one hundred and twenty-three pounds, and Edward at one hundred and Iwenty-one pounds. The fight was stoutly and stubbornly contested on Spirt in Thirty Seconds-Great Achievements Expected of Him in both sides. The betting was about even. The friends of each man urging his claims most vociferously.

The fight lasted one hour and fourteen ninutes. In the forty-seventh round, Edwards struck Collier a terrific blow on the jugular, which knocked him out of time, rendering him senseless for over fifteen minutes. Both men show signs of severe punishment, though Edwards walked to the beach unsupported, and would allow no one to assist him on hoard the steamer On the downward passage, a fight sprang up between some roughs, soon after leaving Baltimore, in which knives, pistols and bludgeons were freely used. One man, Pat Mullen, of Baltimore, was shot through the right breast; another had a finger shot off, and a third was stabled in the side and head. The upward trip was quiet. Five hundred persons were present at the fight, terday trotted one-quarter of a mile in There was a steamer from Washington and thirty seconds, or at the rate of one mile in a tug from Philadelphia with a private party of about thirty-five persons.

Meeting of Gen. Rosecrans with Ex-WHITE SCLPBUR SPRINGS, VA., Aug 21,-The meeting of Gen. Resecrans with ex-Confederate generals and statesmen here assumes importance from the frequent meetings that have been held. Yesterday and to-day Gen. Rosecrans and Alex. H Stevens were in conversation, and by this evening it is expected that the programme agreed on will be developed. All parties here, both Southerners and Northerners, are sauguine of the best results of the neeting.

CABLE DISPATCHES, Dinner in Honor of Admiral Farragui.

London, August 25 .- A grand dinner was given in honor of Admiral Farragu on Wednesday, by the English Embassio at his residence, at the Rapia. News has been received at Bombay that Shere Ali has been proclaimed Amir of

Affghanistan. From Hayti-Salnave Again Defeated. NEW YORK August 25 - Later advices rom Havti state that Salnave was again defeated, and was acting now solely on the defensive. He had forced a loan of \$200. 000, and two wealthy merchants have been to Europe to negotiate for the money. The rebel war ship Liberti was blockading Genanes. Salnave has purchased another war vessel. The ministry has been reorganized, and a reconciliation between Salnave and the British ministry has take place.

deed, it was quite heavy, and in places so | From San Francisco-The Bemocratic Ticket Elected in Idaho. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.-A sligh shock of an earthquake was felt in this city

> carried the territorial election by a consid erable majority. The Republicans elected New York Items.

Idaho advices state that the Democrats

New York, Aug. 24.—The journeyman tailors here organized last night for a atrike. Mrs. Jordan was discharged from cas-

tody yesterday on the charge of killing one Nicholson, who murderously assaulted her and her husband. Seventeen discused cattle were found on he way to the city. Five more were traced to a butcher on Stanton street, where they had been cut and sold to the inhabitants of 13th ward. One died before it could be slaughtered. The butcher was not arrested

The others have not been traced up as yet, but it was supposed that they had been sold to citizens as good beef. Patrick Morrissy yesterday afternoon stabbed his mother while in the Yorkville Police Court, where she had just entered a complaint gainst him for mortally stab-

ing his sister. He was arrested, His sister will die Henry King and Jacob Meyer, during he light of the roughs on the steamer going to the prize fight, yesterday, fell over board and drawned.

Dan. J. Scanlan, MERCHANT TAILOR SO COLLEGE STRIEFT.

Tailoring in all its branches-CHARLES NELSON

NO. 26 SOUTH MARKET ST.,

WHOLESALE DEALER

Robertson County, Bourbon General Commission Merchant,

Rectified Whiskies.

IONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK

LIQUORS

In Bond and Free.

I Invite the Attention of the TRADE. Samples furnished on Application.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NASHVILLE & NORTHWESTERN R. B., General Superintendent's Oppics, Nasswille, August 4th, 1868. THIS ROAD IS NOW OPEN AND READY for business. Froights received for all Stations along the line of road, and for Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, and all Southwestern and Western points.
T. S. RICHARDS, Gen'l Sup't.
M. GRANT, Gen'l Freicht Agent. nugs

TENNESSEE HOUSE. I. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor,

Rome, Georgia,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

Thursday and Friday Next, August 27th and 28th. WILL SELL TO THE TRADE LARGE

DRYGOODS, CLOTHING. Hats. Boots. Shees and Brogans. This sale is worthy the attention of all who are in search of fresh and cheap goods. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. M., each day, JACOB THEIN.

Auc. and Com. Merch't, No. 10 N. College at. aug 26 21

AUCTION! AUCTION!! LARGESALEOF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

No. 141 North College St., ATTHE RESIDENCE OF ISAAC COHEN Thursday, Aug. 27, at 10 O'Clock, A. M. When will be offered a splendid lot of House-hold and Kitchen Furniture H. MATHEWS & CO.,

WAIN & WALKER. PASHIONABLE BATTERS.

24 Public Square. AVE JUST RECRIVED ANOTHER SUPply of those beautiful Silk and Comments Dress Hats, for fall and winter. Those waiting an now be furnished with perfect lits. Com now be luris coquired.
WAINE & WALNER.

GRAND DRAMATIC

Musical Entertainment. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COLORED churches of Elders Early. Brooks, Merry, Bransford and Parish, representing the various Christien denominations, there will be a series of grand musical and dramatic entertainments

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Nights, Aug. 26th, 27th and 28th. MR. E. BECKWITH, the most distinguished f Scuthern colored actors, will appear to lead-og characters on each night. The music will donist of original balled and in dramontal music. Such entersainment will conclude with striking and original Tableans, which effect the wildest enthusiasm whenever presented. The finest falent has been accurred and the nest entertainment will be effered. Admission 25 Cents, Children 10 Cents 45 The public are respectfully invited to

rill be given at the Courthouse on

TAX NOTICE.

REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, (South End Markethouse,)
NASHVILLE, TENN., August 15, 1808. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL, persons owing Chaperation Taxes for the year 1868, that the same are now due and payable without penalty sharing the time fixed by law for the voluntary payment of the same.

After the expiration of said time FIVE PER CENT. Will be added on all sums not exceming housand dellars, and all sums above that mount two [2] per cent. Persons owing taxes for this year are earntly requested to can immercially rough payment of the same.

B. J. SHERIDAN. tly requested to call immediately and makaug25 tf City Revenue Collector

NASHVILLE, TENN. Fall Session Opens Sept. 3d. THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARDING and day pupils, and for all grades of instruc-on, are as complete as could be desired, aug 23 3t W. E. WARD, Principal

WARD SEMINARY.

TRUST SALE LANDS, &c.,

BY VIRTUE OF A DRED OF TRUST EXE Fonted to me by John B. Goodwin, which is record in the Register's office of Kutherford Thursday 29th of Oct. Next,

Offer for sale at the dwelling house of said Goodwin, the tract of land upon which he resides, 366 ACRES. Also, another tract of 100 acres, and the in-rest of said Goodwin in the real estate of Par-

or Perry, deceased.

These lands are very desirable and productive, and the improvements. Dwelling, Out Houses, Barn, Gin House, Cribs and Stables,

Are excellent. They are situated on main Stone's river, four or five miles from Lavergne and shout same distance from Symma Depot on the N. A.C. R. R., and about equi-distant from Nanville and Murfreesburg. Terms Made Known on Day of Sale. The creditors of said (loods in are requested meet at my office in Murfressburg, on the first Monday, 5th day of October next, for consultion.

D. D. WENDEL, Trustee aug 23 dlaw6w—Murfreesboro Monitor.

GREATEST

Bargains of the Season. N ORDER TO CLOSE OUT AND MAKE

MORRIS POWERS now selfing hir stock of Ctothing and Gentle-

At and Below Cost.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL THE REQULAR ANNUAL TERM OF THIS Law School will open on WEDNESDAY TOKER 14th, 1888. Full course, two terms of months seach. Students admitted to the

ix months seach. Students admitted to the enter thase, on examination, by application a or before Uctoher 10th, 1653. Tuition fee. \$60 per annum, including use of Library. HENRY BITCHCOCK Dean of Law Faculty, 203 North Third street, Sc. Louis, Ma-

N. E. ALLOWAY, COTTON FACTOR Vor the Formity Circle.

> OFFICE, IN BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EDGEFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin Monday, September 7th, in the NEW BUILDING. A farge addition to the building now aged will

a completed by the opening of the session. A himpineal Apparatus and Geological Cabinet, are been secured. PROF. THOMAS B. BAILEY. We have anceinted with so this accomplished intleman, whose experience in leaching ex-mils over a space of sixteen years, and who rings the highest testimonials, from gentleman pocal to the citizens of Edgefield and vicinity to aid its in establishing, on a sure basis, this Home Enterprise, offering, as it does, advantages equal

any in the land.
For particulars, see circular
RMV. E. C. TRIMBLE,
surft 2w MRS. HENRI WEBER. CITY HOTEL, PHESUBSCRIBERS HAVE AGAIN TAKEN charge of this long established HOTEL, have

renovated the house throughout, and the charges will be as moderate as the times will admit loard and room by the month..... upper, lodging and breakfas

Day board by the week...... Dinner board by the week.... We pledge ourselves that our table shall be supplied with the best the city and country af-forts. Our servants are polite and attentive, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may please

Near Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing

THE STAGE OFFICE is kept in this aughl tf.

Nashville, Tenn., April 28th, 1868, if

Rebels that your days are numbered. We are willing that you should gasp a little, and therefore look on your feeble efforts to rise from your backs with pity and compas-

Cabinet to Give More Active Support to Seymour and Illair. Special to the Louisville Courier

vember, carrying the State for Seymour and securing the Legislature, which elects course of Sherman, but expresses the hope that the incocent shall not be punished with the guilty. The hostile Indians will now be driven back south of the Kansas

The business of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, so far as the appointment of supervisors provided for by the new law is oncerned, has come to a dead lock, and secretary McCulloch, on Saturday, absolutely declined the appointment of persons recommended by Rollins, unless he could dictate the names of an equal number. This is in pursuance of a determination on the part of the President and those members of the Cabinet who side with him to give more active support to Seymonr and Blair. There are indications that the in-fluence of the Postoffice Department will be exerted in the same direction, and it is inderstood that Mr. Randall, who has made an arrangement satisfactory to himself with the Democratic leaders is to give his personal counsel in regard to the organization of the party and the conduct of the campaign in the Northwest. Rollins says be will never accept Secretary McCulloch's proposition that one-half of the revenue supervisors shall be Conservatives. He admits that all his nominations are Repub-

Rollins is forced to vacate. e President this morning, asking a recall A remittance of \$5000 in coin has been

received at the Treasury on account of cus om dues from Alaska. This evening's papers assert that in view f his prospective defeat, without some change is effected, Grant's keepers wil concoct a letter for him taking a conserva five position. The report needs confirma-

an excursion to a grand masked ball at Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., on the evening of the 27th inst. As an inducement for the public to attend, the list of managers is printed. Among them are Gens. R. E. Lee, Beauregard, Col. C. Adams, of Mississippi, Alex. H. Stevens, J. T. Perkins, of Alabams, Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, Letcher, of Virginia, and F. S. Stockdale, of Texas; Commodore Maury and P. Coward, of the Richmond press, and others of little less distinction. The oft-repeated assertions of prominent ournals that the Administration does not favor the Democratic nomination, are wholly unfounded. There is absolutely no mestion about the matter. The President nd four members of his cabinet-McCul och, Randall, Browning and Welles-are utspoken and unhesitatingly in favor of he election of Seymour and Blair, Mr.

loes not want Seymour and Blair to do it."

A Man Abscords and Leaves Debts to the Amount of \$1,000,000. The commercial community was startled on Saturday last by rumors of the sudden exit from our midst of Charles Cabot, of the firm of Cabot & Ettinge, leaving behind an unredeemed debt that will prob ably amount to from \$500,000 to \$1,000,-000. The rumor was subsequently found to be true, and the whole commercial world, who placed the most implicit confidence in in consideration of the feelings of Mr. F. S. Ettinge, the partner of the alleged defaulter, upon whose name not the slightest blemish rests, and who is universally regarded as the soul of honor and integtity, but who, from his too great dependence upon the honor of his pariner is compelled to suffer to almost if not equal a degree with the creditors. The alleged defaulter occupied one of the highest positions in the mercantile community, and his drafts to any amount would have been honored without the slightest hesitation. He was President of the Allentown Rolling Mills, and the agent of a number of our most wealthy country gentlemen. That the estimate of the debtedness is not overestimated may be owing the sum of \$107,000, while it is fur ther alleged that he owed every firm with which he had dealings. It is further stated that his partner, Ettinge-and this appears to be the universal opinion of all who knew the firm-knew nothing at all about it, and was entirely innocent of all complicity in the creditors extend their sympathy, as an

his demands. He has not yet decided as to the expediency of carrying on the business

Flows Tennesseans Leaving their There is no sadder picture in the blood te growth in prosperous days; who have , and who ask for no better heritage than

people were at the mercy of the negroes and | condent says it will be too cheap to steal.

Doble has some very excellent stock in his

hibition through the country with some of the faster animals of this stable, including Lucy, Goldsmith's Maid, and Col. Maynard. He was in Buffalo last week, and at present is winning laurels, and some-thing more substantial, at Pittafield, Mass. W. K. Hicks, who was a member of

nection with that party. So we go.